Columbus Journal

Columbus, Nobr.

Consolidated with the Columbus Times April 1, 1904; with the Platte County Argus January 1, 1906.

Entered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Nebr., a

econd-class mail matter

PREMS OPSUBSCRIPTION: One year, by mail, postage prepaid\$1.50

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910.

STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors. RENEWALS-The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your

subscription is paid. Thus Jan05 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1905, Feb05 to Feb. 1, 1905 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt. wall be changed accordingly. DISCONTINUANCES-Responsible subscrib

ers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue when all arrearages must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another your after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify as to discontinue it,

CHANGE IN ADDRESS-When ordering shange in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Jim Dahlman has gone to Excelsion Springs to get into training for his fight against Shallenberger and the prohibitionists.

Governor Marshall of Indiana went into office on the liquor issue, and now wants to stay in office by excluding the liquor issue from the next campaign. Nothing like playing them both wave.-Omaha Bee.

The editor of the Ainsworth Star-Journal believes that insurgency should be "tempered with judgment and discretion and not run mad." Evidently the Star-Journal man is not numbered among the frenzied reformers who refuse to cross the bridge with Taft. He prefers good company to remaining on the opposite side with Whedon and the other anti-Taft and anti Burkett shouters.

The officers of the democratic state central committee have called a mass meeting of the party to gather at Lincoln on February 14th to participate in a dollar banquet. Evidently the writer of the call had in mind the Whedon gathering at Lincoln a few days ago when he said: "A republican administration finds itself repudiated and condemned by multitudes of republicans because it has departed still further from democratic principles." And then the writer of the call adds: "The country is hungry for democracy," and "the future of the republic, as depending on political and industrial liberty, is involved." The call has the same old sound that the platform of a democratic convention annually rings out for the public ear. The future of the republic does not depend alone on any political party. The republic will exist whether the democratic party is successful or not, and the claim that the life of the republic depends upon democratic success sounds silly-extremely so. The republic has passed through some critical periods in its history-periods in which had the democratic party

UNCERTAINTIES OF HISTORY.

it to crumble.

been in power would have resulted in

turning back the dial of time to mid-

night gloom. But the republic would

have survived even if the calamity of

a democratic victory had delayed its

onward march. The democratic party

is not the republic. The intelligent

law abiding and patriotic people, and

the spirit of patriotism and fairness

which dominate them is the rock on

which this republic is built, and a

democratic defeat and a republican

victory will not undermine and cause

When we consider that Hudson did not discover New York bay, but that Verrazzano did; when we consider that Fulton did not invent the steamboat, but that Fitch did; when we consider that Bell did not invent the telephone; that Morse did not invent the telegraph; Gutenberg did not invent the printing press; that Morton did not discover anaeathesia; that Darwin did not discover evolution; that Shakespeare did not write "Hamlet:" that Homer did not write the "Illad;" that Galileo did not say, "And still it moves;" that Wellington did not say, "Up, guards, and at them;" that Washington did not win the batpierre did not create the Reign of Terror; that Nero was not a monster; that Cleopatra was not beautifulwhen we reflect that history is emblazoned with the titles of usurpers and farmers were going to refuse to buy that true merit lies unchronicled in any of the product of city labor in the grave, let us address a word or reprisal for the activity of the city two of apology to that much berated | laborers in boycotting a farm product. enemy of truth, the newspaper. If It can be seen with half an eye that history, with a thousand years' leisure | the successful culmination of the two at her disposal, cannot find out just | boycotts together would settle the cost who set up a new throne or pulled of living probably for all time. down an old one, let us forgive the reporter if he misspells the Christian m .- New York Evening Post.

SUMERS.

have just been in convention in Denver, have expressed little sympathy the high cost of living that are most Their reasons for withholding their sympathy may be simply and briefly stated. We export \$2,000,000 worth of beef annually, and we do not import any. There is a great demand than we are to meet high prices. The reason why the foreign consumer can for beef-and if he did not pay them the beef would not be imported by for. about. eign countries—is that he buys with an eve to economy. He does not, as house and the sirloin—the fine rib roasts and the fancy cuts—and let the rest go. It is the waste caused by our system of housekeeping, say the stock raisers are not any combination or conspiracy to "boost" prices, that is mainly responsible for our high cost of living. Good housekeeping, which includes good cooking, they say, will solve the problem better than agitation or legislation—and in a manner more satisfactory to them. If the product of the animal could be disposed of more uniformly the stock raiser would make do now from prices that are high.

the household waste, the kitchen waste, the table waste of this country has been pointed out and commented upon by Journal. observant visitors and economists. We have been all over this question before. The only difference now is that it appears in a more aggravated form to ourselves. The American garbage can has long told a story calculated to astound the prudent and competent European housewife. It has been by no means lost either, upon the prudent and competent house-

wives of our own country. Beef is only one of the articles with which we are extravagant and wasteful, as it is only one of the articles entering into the present controversy: all other articles of food are affected relatively. There are, of course, other

causes of the advance in prices. But when all is said, the blame for the conditions that cause the present high prices rests largely with the consumer, as the remedy lies mainly in his hands.—Christian Science Monitor.

BLIND BANKING AND DUMMY DIRECTORS.

When the banks of the whole country in 1907 gave us clearing house certificates instead of cash, private in vestigations showed an alarming laxity of bank directors in the management of their institutions-a carlessness in the matter of collateral securities and a fictitious and ineffectual manner of maintaining their reserves. These discoveries were at that time generally withheld from the public for fear of increasing the financial alarm. The implied negligence of bank directors has up to this

time met no public exposure or rebuke. But now comes Mr. Lawrence O. Murry, National Comptroller of the Currency, with his statistical exhibit of the ignorance and incompetence of the directors of national banks throughout the country. It is sensational news. It should raise up an irresistible popu lar demand that the incompetents shall be weeded out. The national bank directorates are in an important free trader. We worked almost five sense, public offices, and the public has months on that bill, reconciling differa right to demand that they shall be ences and fighting out those things as conscientiously as I did. The thing filled by men who will attend to busi-

Mr. Murry shows that half the directors now in office have never so much as read the National Bank Actwhich apprises them of their legal duties! He shows that in nearly half the national banks it is the habit of the directors to have nothing to say about | producers and consumers of Nebraska, the making of loans. And in fully half no particular attention is paid by the directorate to the condition of the

Now that the strong pulse of business has given us strength and confidence to peer into the dark closets of being is the leader of our great party finance, the time is ripe for a wholesome housecleaning.—Chicago Exami-

THE MUTUAL BOYCOTT. ers would finally get into the game of boycott. The first sign of rural interest was a rumor from Kansas that the

The cost of living is due to two main lines of necessities, food and shelter. name of the prominent citizen who was | The food is furnished by the farmer; thrown from his automobile at 2:30 a. | the shelter, including raiment, lumber | the bill did I devote more earnest | of the progressive legislation which he

BEEF RAISERS AND BEEF CON- them is furnished mainly by the rest. Stock raisers of the country, who refuse to eat the farmers' product and the farmer refuses to use the city's and beet sugar production here at further than he was recommending product an excessive cost of living will with those phases of agitation against | be utterly impossible. To begin with, everybody will have cut his purchases frequently featured in the newspapers. in two. In the second place each person will use only his own products, and so being both producer and consumer the cost is a matter of total indifference to him. It may be admitted that the city people will find certain for our beef abroad, and among people disadvantages in going without food. generally speaking who are less able So too, the farmers, especially in this climate, will feel somewhat the lack of shelter. But as each side has volunafford to pay the prevailing high prices | tarily entered upon this step we must presume that they know what they are

It is a matter of extreme interest and gratification to note the spirit of cowe do in this country, select the porter operation which the farmers have manifested toward their boycotters. This is best manifested in the movement reported from Minneapolis wherein stockmen are said to be pledging themselves to ship no stock in the next sixty days. While the intention of this is ostensibly to embarrass the middlemen who are supposed to take too large a share of the meat as it goes to market, it really helps out the cities. If the stockmen ship no mest to the city the city boycott of meat becomes automatic and so an unquestioned success. If the railroads could more from moderate prices than they be induced to stop moving trains and nature to blockade the wagon road It is not only at this juncture that permanently with snow, the boycott on both sides would be perfect and the millennium at last realized.-State

> TARIFF BILL BEST THAT HE COULD GET.

Senator Burkett Makes Plain His Exact Position in Reference to the Payne-Aldrich Law.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1910.-News, Lincoln, Neb.:

est your comments recently printed criticizing my work in congress. Of fraud and deception. The best authto escape criticism or to please everybody. No man ever has and no man of customs appeals for many yearsever will. However, it has been my greatest ambition to merit the approval of the good-thinking people of Nebraska, who have honored me as their public servant, and to that end I have worked diligently and conscientiously. I have now been in congress almost eleven years, and from what I observe the only criticism of all those eleven years is that I voted for the tariff bill. In fact, all republicans do not agree upon the details, although all do agree that it should be a protective tariff rather than a free trade or revenue tariff law.

several times in Nebraska during the summer, that I did not agree with the last bill in all its details. It seemed to me that in many particulars the rates might have been less and still have been properly protective. Upon this theory I made the fight as best I could and voted against the original bill as it passed the senate. These differences of opinion, with men in congress as elsewhere, varied all the way from those who were willing to have the rates prohibitive, to those who wanted absolute free trade. Of course, I sympathized with neither of these two extremes. I tried to get the fairer rate somewhere between the extreme high protectionist and the impossible upon the bill as reported by the conference committee, and, as I said, even then it did not suit me, although I was convinced then and am now that it was a great improvement over the Dingley law in the interests of our and was the very best bill that we could get from our standpoint. It did reduce leather, shoes, etc. It did many other things.

"The president, who for the time It was to be expected that the farm- gates there assembled passed a resolu- never cast a vote that I did not hontion instructing their delegation in congress to vote for the bill. After this the entire Nebraska republican delegation, from both the senate and the house held a conference, and decided that it was our duty to vote for | tion. the bill whatever our individual opinion should be as to the bill as a whole or as to its details.

"I notice also that my vote on the sugar schedule is criticised. Of course, I cannot tell all about the sugar question within the proper limits of a letter. for progressive legislation, I stood with I must say that to no other schedule of President Roosevelt in every syllable

the thing upon which we have always Follette. relied for a large part of our revenue. As I said upon the floor of the senate at the time, no other country had so as America.

develop successfully a beat sugar in- further in some particulars with redustry without paying a bounty out of ference to corporation control than did their public treasury. Our beet sugar | President Roosevelt. I regret that I industry has multiplied ten times in did not agree with President Taft for a the last ten years without a bounty, ship subsidy. But with all these prowhich is a source of some public pride gressive ideas I am in strict accord. and a fact not to be treated lightly. We ought not to do anything that would destroy it. Those states that shall try to stay in harmony with him produce largely of beet sugar were very solicitous lest their great industry should be injured. I received petitions from two thousand of our Nebraska people, protesting against any reduction in the sugar schedule. We did reduce the tariff on all sugar schedules five points and on those coming from Cuba twenty per cent, and is right I hope the good people of Neadmitted sugar from the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Hawaii free, I voted against further reduction, as did also as much of a revisionist as Senitor Cummins and other senators. I do not know that I did right, but thought I did, and only today in talking with Senator Cummins he said we were absolutely right in not reducing that my record for a dozen years en-

it further. "Now the Dutch standard. Sometime I hope to have an opportunity to explain to our good people just what fraud would be perpetrated upon them by striking out the Dutch standard Mr. H. T. Dobbins, Editor of The test in our customs house. I think the recent developments at New York de-"Dear Sir:-I have read with inter- monstrate that the government needs cours?, no man in public life can hope ority I could get at the time told me so,—a man who has been on the board told me the Dutch standard test ought not to be disturbed. It was struck out about twenty years ago, and at the beginning of the very next congress, the secretary of the treasury addressed a letter to congress reciting reasons why the Dutch standard test should be reenacted into law. It was put back and has remained ever since.

"The man who conceived the plan to strike out the Dutch standard test was Mr. W. L. Bass, of Santo Domingo. He is a well known sugar planter of that island, with 9,500 acres of plantation. He has been here almost con-"I am frank to say, as I have said stantly for the last ten years trying to get his sugar into our market on a level with our American-produced sugar. His was a great lobbyist and I spent an evening with him in his rooms listening to his arguments as why the Dutch standard should be eliminated. But in the end I concluded that he was looking at it from a selfish standpoint and that if he succeeded in knocking out the Dutch standard that it would open up the door for the perpetration of the most gigantic frauds upon the American people and would permit the sale to them of bleached dirt and sugar. To my personal knowledge Mr. Bass presented his case to the president and the president thought as I did, that it was a humbug.

"I am not criticising anyone who voted to strike it out. They voted just that could not be more harmoniously that appealed to me did not appeal to adjusted. Then came the final vote them. But I was satisfied that I was right then, and the more I have studied the question, the more I am satisfied still that I am right. I realized that it was not a popular vote because there was a press bureau here organized to promulgate the doctrine of knocking out the Dutch standard, and the people would not have presented to them as fully the argument on the other side. I have not replied to all this heretofore reduce lumber, steel products, coal and | but have trusted to the good judgement of the people to work out the problem in their own way, realizing that when I came up for re-election organization and who himself had been | whatever doubts and difficulties there an early tariff revisionist, thought the were in the people's mind I would try bill should be passed. The republican to meet. I may have made mistakes state convention of Nebraska was in my eleven years in congress, but I estly believe was right, after every poesible effort to find out what the right was. I have never equivocated, and everybody knows, who wants to know where I stand on every public ques-

"It is some gratification to me not to be assaulted on more than a single point after eleven years of public service. I doubt if there are very many men who have gone so long with so little criticism. I have voted always and the tools wherewith to produce attention. The sugar question is the advocated. I supported his conserva- mention Louisville Courier-Journal.

most difficult one that every nation has | tion policy, the pure food law, the em-Now it is plain that if the city people to handle. In America it is particu- ployers' liability law, the meat inspeclarly so because we have both cane | tion bill, the rate bill, and I even went home, and in addition we have insular and voted for two or three things even possessions whose future prosperity is more progressive than he recommendalmost wholly dependent upon the ed, such as the valuation of railroads, sugar industry. In addition to this it is which was offered by Senator La-

"I think President Taft's recent messages must convince the people who read them carefully that he is adhersuccessfully handled its sugar question ing strictly to these policies. In fact he has even gone further in his con-"No people on earth buy sugar as servation policy than President Roosecheaply as the American except the velt did and this morning's press has English; and no country except ours an interview with Mr. Pinchot endorshas been able, so far as I can learn, to ling the Taft message. He has gone

> "I want to be in harmony with our president, the leader of our party. I as long as he stands for the progressive ideas that are calculated to keep our legislation up with the development of our industries, and our commerce and with the elevating standard of our social and moral affairs I shall stand with him. And while I am here working hard for what I believe braska who have stood by me in the years that are passed, who known what my career has been, and who know that for twelve years I have fought the battle of progressive republicanism in state and congressional conventions will stay with me during the coming battle. It seems to me titles me to the support for a second term of all unprejudiced and good minded people.

"Very truly yours, E. J. BURKETT."

LANDES SHEPHERDS.

French Peasants Who Are Experts Walking on Stilts.

There is a vast district in France where the entire community goes about and transacts its business on stilts. This district is called "Les Landes."

The inhabitants, who are among the poorest peasants in France, gain their subsistence by fishing, by such little agriculture as is possible and by keeping cows and sheep. The shepherds make use of their stilts for two purposes-first, because walking is quite mpossible on account of the sage and undergrowth of brush, and, second, because the height of their stilts gives them a greater range of vision.

The stilts generally are about six or seven feet high. Near the top there is a support for the foot, which has a strong stirrup and strap, and still nearer the top a band of leather fastens the stilt firmly to the leg just below the knee. Some stilts, especially those made for fancy walking and for tricks, are even higher than seven feet, and the man who uses theseand he must be an expert-can travel as fast as ten miles an hour. The lower end of this kind of stilt is capped with a sheep bone to prevent its splitting.

Some of these Landes shepherds are wonderfully clever in the management of their stilts. They run races, step or jump over brooks, clear fences and walls and are able to keep their balance and equilibrium while stooping to the ground to pick up pebbles or to gather wild flowers. They fall prone upon their faces and assume their perpendicular without an effort and in a single moment after they have thus prostrated themselves.—Technical World Magazine.

A VICTIM OF WORRY.

The Man Who Is Always Expecting Some Kind of Trouble.

There is always a cloud on his facbecause he is constantly expecting that something unfavorable is going to happen. There is going to be a slump in business, or he is going to have a loss, or somebody is trying to undermine him, or he is worried about his health, or fears his children will be sick or go wrong or be killed.

In other words, although he has achieved quite a remarkable success. yet he has never really had a happy day in his life. All his life this man has been chasing rainbows, thinking if he could only get a little farther on, a little higher up, he would be happy. but he is just as far from it as when

a boy. I believe this condition has all come from the habit of unhappiness which he formed during his hard boyhood and which he has never been able to overcome. He has learned to look for trouble, to expect it, and he gets it. I have been his guest many a time.

He has a beautiful home, a very charming wife, a most delightful family, but there is always the same cloud on his face, the same expression of anxiety, of unhappiness, of forebod-

his boyhood would have changed his whole career, and he would have been a happy, joyous, harmonious man instead of being discordant and unhappy. There is everything in starting right. What is put into the first of life is put into the whole of life.-Success Maga-

No Panic. "We had a bad fire scare in church

today." "Good gracious! Was there a panic?" "Not to notice. The minister preached on the infernal regions."-New York

Prodigal. "That fellow seems to be extrava-

"Hopelessly. He spends his own money just as if it were the govern-

COAL

Pocahontas Smokeless Illinois, Rock Springs and Colorado Coals

at prices that will interest you. Let us figure with you for your winter's supply.

T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Bell 188

Ind. 206

Made His Ideas Flow. I used to write for a medical periodical. On returning home one day after a very heavy day's work at the hospital and feeling completely exhausted I found a note from the editor, "Please let me have an article on sat down with pen and paper before me, but not a word could I write. Then I lay back lazily and began to speculate as to the cause of my want of ideas. I thought: "The brain is the same as it was yesterday, but yesterday I was not tired. Perhaps it is the feebler circulation that prevents the brain from acting. If the blood does a police raid was made on a certain not go up to the brain I may bring the brain down to the blood." I therefore placed my head flat on the table, looking sideways at the paper, and began

Practitioner.

to write easily. On raising my bead

again every idea fled, so I placed my

head again down on the table and fin-

Ished the article with my head in that

Tricks of Short Sight. Not only the inanimate but the ani mate world presents itself in strange forms to the myopic. Humanity, for instance, is often revealed in somewhat inhuman guise. Thus, so far as ocular demonstration goes, the world to the shortsighted is peopled by men; Well, each morning a waiter carried and women as faceless, sometimes even as headless, as the horseman of legendary fame. Indoors myopic persons get quite accustomed to talking with persons who have neither eyes nor nose. Out of doors the phenomenon is more striking because oftener repeated. At quite a short distance the face melts into the atmosphere and becomes either a cloud or, like H. G. Wells' invisible man, a nothingness. "I see the hat and the figure, sometimes the beard. I see the walking stick. If the hand is ungloved this stick is waving miraculously a little way from the sleeve edge, for the though," the short story writer declarhand, like the face, has vanished."-

Masquerading In the Past.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Venice set the fashion in all matters of amusement and was a sort of combination of our Monte Carlo and Paris. Throughout the eighteenth century the Venetlans were selzed with a perfect mania for masquerading and gambling. Paris and London followed suit, and the two most popular amusements, both public and private, were masquerades and gambling saloous. People not only wore their masks or visors at balls, but in the mall and the parks and the theaters. matters got to such a pass that when low dancing place in Soho and an order was given for every one to unmask what was the amazement of the police to find that at least a third of the company consisted of ladies and gentlemen of the highest aristocracy, some of whom had even brought their daughters.-London Saturday Review.

position .- Sir T. Lauder Brunton in Bread and Pipe Baker. The lecturer at the cooking school sometimes enlivened her remarks with an anecdote.

"The eighteenth century baker," she said, "was a pipe cleaner as well, just as the barber a little earlier was a surgeon. Everybody in those days smoked clay pipes, provided the same as cups or spoons by the coffee houses. his master's stock of pipes, some hundred perhaps, to the nearest bakery: The baker would boil them, then dip them in liquid lime, then bake them dry. They came out of the oven as sweet and white as new."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Degrees of Hunger. "I'm simply starving!" short story writer at the Hungry club.

"I wish they'd begin dinner." "I never saw you when you starving," said the poet.

"I'm never as hungry ed, "because I write prose."-New

A New Line

To The Northwest

Through The Big Horn Basin

The Big Horn Basin is fast settling up and offers the greatest opportunities for farmers, and especially FARM RENTERS to secure fine government irrigated farms at the mere cost of the water, and often A SINGLE CROP CAN BE MADE TO PAY FOR THE FARM. Ten yearly payments without interest. This is cheaper than paying rent in any locality

With the completion of the new line this promises to become a great wealth producing region. The oil, gas and irrigation of the Big Horn Basin will

make that country a combination of farm and industrial prosperity. Write me for full descriptive literature.

Go with me to the Basin and let me help you select a new



DOLLARS PAID FOR RENT ARE LOST. D. CLEM DEAVER, General Agent,

Land Seekers Information Bureau,

Room 6, "Q" Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Old Books Rebound

In fact, for anything in the book binding line bring your work to

The

Journal Office

Phone 160